REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,428.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

The Symptomless in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	27
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	14
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 57
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	28
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	14
Monthly	5	Monthly	5

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second do.	,, 0 8
Third do.	,, 0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 3½

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do.	1 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Rooms or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Buyers 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Grant, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 19th February 1876, at 5 P.M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves Bombay	12	Leaves Tuticorin	20
,, Rutnagiree	13	,, Colombo	21
,, Vingorla	13	,, Galle	22
,, Goa	13	,, Negapatam	25
,, Carwar	14	,, Madras	27
,, Mangalore	15	,, Cocconada	29
,, Cannanore	16	,, Vizagapatam	March 1
,, Tellicherry	17	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Calicut	17	,, Callingapatam	2
,, Beypore	17	,, Gopalpore	2
,, Cochin	18	,, Point Pelo	3
,, Alleppey	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Bakeria, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchem, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, SUHEIRAH, FAO BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSHIRE	1
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Mahomerah	1
,, Muscat	19	,, Fao	1
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bushire	8
,, Linga	22	,, Linga	10
,, Bahareih	23	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Bushire	24	,, Jask	12
,, Fao	26	,, Gundel	12
,, Mahomerah	26	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrives in BUSHIRE	27	Arrives BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

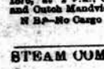
The S. S. UMBALLA, 833 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 847 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th Feb. 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mandavie, and Outch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	6
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 5th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of each month.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of sailing will be published a day previous to sailing.

For Freight, &c. apply to

...DONA,
...n Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

...INDIAN SERVICE.

...VIA SUEZ CANAL.

...or other First
ANCHOR LINE
...A LIVERPOOL,
...OMBAY, and
...RT SAID,

...And regular
according to the
All the Steamers
STEWARDESS, and
fitted with every conveni...

Passengers and Cargo boo...
section with the Anchor Line

FA...
LIVER...

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 6...

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within 6 months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th January 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LI... NAVIGATION COM...

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer OA... LIPPO, of 2,000 Tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on the 14th Febr... 1876.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Venice	£40 0	£... 0
To Port Said	32 0	... 0
To Trieste	36 0	... 0

...s under 10 ...apply to ...AN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUSTER... Agent.

19, Bombay Green, 12th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Fer. 1876.
NILE	A. R. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	3621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	3111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. E. Andrews	1910	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton. April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2736	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N.W. Hazelwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2732	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	3933	450	24th—Southampton. May.
SAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

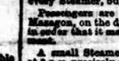
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking on Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Bombay, 8th February 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIB, PALTAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine steamer EARL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 200 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL about the 20th February. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL IN THE BEGINNING OF MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Cocu, will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL early in March.

This Steamer has been built expressly for the Trade and has superior accommodation for 30 First-Class Passengers, and being very fast, may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home.

For Passage, &c., apply to

GR... & Co., Agents.

...LANE.

...EZ CANAL.

...EBRUARY.

...p RINALDO,

1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to

LIVERPOOL is reduced to..... Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, IRON WORKS, &c., &c.

Owing to the dissolution of partnership of the Proprietors of the well known "Napier Foundry," Camatepoora, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., all the valuable and serviceable machinery, plants, and implements belonging to the above foundry, comprising of—1 vertical 4 hf-feeding saw-bench complete, it takes in 2 beams at a time 24" by 8" of any length; 1 circular hf-feeding saw-bench complete with a 4' circular saw, it takes in a beam 12" square or any length; cast iron gutters and elbows, register of various sizes; 1 double action plunger pump, different sorts of dies, paper cutting machines, wrought iron screws for lathes, pipes, tubes, cleaning brushes from 2" to 24", wrought iron carpenter's cramps, small foot lathe, 4' 6" without stocks with treadle wheel; donkey engine pump delivers 400 gallons per hour by Alexander Wilson and Co., No. 6; one powerful punch machine, weighing 7 tons, it shears and punches 1" thick plate, &c., with dies and punches, 1 Giffard's patent injector, (brass) by Sharp, Stuart & Co; India-rubber sheets for packing &c.; shield and wrought iron truck wheels; wrought iron pipes 1" to 12" with sockets and C. I. stop cocks; 2-7" centrifugal pumps (brass fan) with foot valves and a pipe; smithy wrought iron traversing cranes, one can lift 3 tons; one large travelling crane able to lift 16 tons, Span 28 feet with double line of rails with board about 90 feet long each; 8 horse power vertical engine with cog wheels and feed pump complete (with boiler if required), strong serviceable iron bedsteads, lead piping (tinned within and without) from 1½" to 2" diameters, strong rope blocks of 1, 2, and 3 sheves, cast iron water-cock boxes, large and small cast iron pullies for ginning factories; 3 wrought iron jim crows; cast steel gas taps, sundry cast steel, steel blades for bow-saws from 1" to 4" long, 2" centrifugal pump with foot valve and 40" cast iron piping, 1 brass hand pump, 2 parallel vices, 1 large grinding stone with belting, &c., junction and stop valves of various sizes, 1 rolling machine, large and small cast iron fly wheels of various size, large and small moulding boxes, plates and core barrels, C. I. railings of different patterns and sizes, one single-barrel force pump, 2 boring bars, 4 casks fire-clay, 1 sand chunam grinding mill complete with belting, cast steel tools, wooden patterns, of columns, brackets, &c., &c., of various sizes, C. I. patterns of railings, &c. &c., 1 large turn-table complete with lorry and C. I. rails, 1 large blowing fan, 1 pair blocks, 1 length shafting, 1 hf weighing machine, 3 large wrought iron ladles, 1 can hold 12 cwts of metal and the other about 2 tons; 1 hand punching frame, 2 flue boilers 15' by 5' (one tested to 90 lbs. pressure), 1 strong truck cartable to carry 8 tons, wrought iron 2 and 4 wheel lorries, 1 wheelbarrow, lot tools, 1 large smith's bellows (used for 3 months only), 1 small smith's bellows for rivetters, 1 C. I. spiral staircase, 1 C. I. square staircase, few lengths C. I. water pipes 3", 4", 6" diat, few lengths C.I. pipes and elbows, 10" diat, road C. I. roller weighing 40 cwts., small garden rollers, 1 small shed, C. I. columns of different sizes and lengths, 1 slate stone, sundry brass articles as steam cocks, whistle, &c., C. I. pullies of various diats, circular saws, 1 length wrought iron shafting with pullies, 1 integrator, 1 patent chain block, 1 small drilling machine, wrought iron bolts and nuts of various sizes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at our Sale room. Double and single harness, double barrel rifle by Boss, 1 Lithographic press with stones and 1 light phaeton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1876.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. [illegible] that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a [illegible] Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business [illegible] and results.

[illegible]

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SOUR BELCHINGS, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the most mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

FRIDAY, THE 11TH FEBRUARY, THE WORLD-RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS AND PROFESSOR FAY

IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Their extraordinary powers have been witnessed by all the Crowned Heads and Scientific Men of Europe and America. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Doors open at 8-30; Séance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit 5 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. Applications for private Seances to be made to SOUNDY & Co., where particulars as to Terms may be ascertained.

Special Tram Cars will be available after the performance to both Colaba and Byculla.

FAMILY PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), the GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS will perform most extraordinary ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC FEATS, the HORSES having been trained by the late Mr. DICKMAN, of America.

A European Gentleman having arrived from Calcutta as a CLOWN, will amuse the audience THIS EVENING. Every satisfaction will be given by him.

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

Doors open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second Class	,, 2 0
Third Class	,, 1 0

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.

VIVAT REGINA!

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY will perform in Bombay for a short Season,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH,

W. S. GILBERT'S GRAND MYTHOLOGICAL COMEDY, PYGMALION AND GALATEA, in which Mrs. G. W. LEWIS will appear as GALATEA.

This piece having been played by her with great success, and received with enthusiasm.

Pygmalion ..... Mr. G. W. Carey.

To conclude with the Original Farce, MY DRESS BOOTS.

SATURDAY 12TH, FIRST BURLESQUE! FIRST BURLESQUE!! THE ISLAND OF JEWELS, As played by the Company with undoubted success in Calcutta.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC will be given by the Members of THE "GAEN OOTEJUK MUNDLEE," (Society for the encouragement of Native Music) at their premises, Queen's Road, Back Bay, ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH FEB. 1876.

Free Admission to Members.

Visitors will be admitted by Tickets (not transferable) at Rs. 2 each.

Intending Visitors are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Concert to commence at 8 P.M.

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE STEWARDS of the BOMBAY RACES have decided that the words, "*That have started during the meeting*" be OMITTED in the terms of the COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE and STEWARDS' PURSE on the 2nd and 3rd Day's Races.

OLIVER PROBYN, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

Byculla, 10th February 1876.

NOTICE.

THE following RACES CLOSE at 5 P.M. on the following days:—

THE HACK STAKES—FRIDAY, Feb. 11th.
THE ARAB HACK STAKES—MONDAY, Feb. 14th.
THE AUCTION STAKES—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th.

With reference to Rule 5 in the published Prospectus Owners of Horses who wish to declare their Horses NOT TO START must do so before 5 P.M., the day before the Race. The Entry Box will be found as usual on the Stewards' Stand.

OLIVER PROBYN, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

Byculla, 10th February 1876.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA at the CLUB HOUSE at 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, to consider the following proposal:—

To PURCHASE the BUILDINGS now rented by the Club and raise FUNDS for that purpose.

FRED. SPRING, Captain R. A., Honorary Secretary.

Club of Western India, Poona, 8th February 1876.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. VESPASIAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. The steamer will discharge in the Sassoon Dock and Consignees will receive delivery of their Goods there.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Vespasian.

Bombay, 10th February 1876.

BHAU DAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the BHAU DAJI MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, appointed on the 1st August 1874, will be held in the Committee Room of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 11th February 1876, at 5 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Honorary Secretaries, together with the Final Accounts of the Memorial Funds, and determining the form of the Memorial. Members are requested to attend.

The 7th February 1876.

VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK. O. CODRINGTON. ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS. Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCE OF TRAFFIC TO, AND FROM, THE NEW COLABA COMPANY'S SIDINGS, COLABA. AND TO, AND FROM, THE SASSOON DOCK COMPANY'S SIDINGS, COLABA.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after this date, until further Notice, Traffic of all kinds can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to, or from, the New Colaba Company's Sidings at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sassoon Dock Company's Sidings at Colaba, at rates which, in the case of both these Companies' Sidings, are one pie per maund more than the rates charged to, or from, Bombay.

Senders should give definite instructions upon the consignment note, of Traffic required to be sent to either of the Sidings.

Traffic sent to, or from, the New Colaba Company's Sidings and to, or from, the Sassoon Dock Company's Sidings at Colaba, will be subject to all the rules, regulations, rates and charges, which may, from time to time, be made by the New Colaba Company, and the Sassoon Dock Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

PHILIP PHILLIPS.

A FAREWELL SERVICE of SONG will be given at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on MONDAY EVENING, February 14th at 8 P.M. ADMISSION.—ONE RUPEE; CHILDREN—EIGHT ANNAS.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,

1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, SCREW TOPS.

MR. P. A. LOPES, *PIANIST, TUNER, &c.*, AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS.

REFERENCES—GEORGE BOLSON & CO., BYCULLA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

Sole Agents for India, D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FAMILY residing in a pleasantly situated House on Malabar Hill will be glad to receive a Gentleman to BOARD. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—An OPEN CARRIAGE in good order and pair of ARAB HORSES. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

RACING SADDLE, 21 lbs., Rs. 47½, at A. DAVIS' AGENCY, 8, Rampart Row.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services, Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate. Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES, with best cut glass cruets complete, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets, In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c. Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS, as mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.

Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineers, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer. Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes, with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 45. Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons, and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS, of open work, or richly chased or engraved, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair, Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS, In new and elegant Shapes, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS, A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation, Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY, MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY,

SENSIBLE VALENTINES.

TO A LADY.

A NEW FAN.
A NEW BONNET.
A DOZEN GLOVES.
A SILVER TEA POT.
A SILK UMBRELLA.
A LENGTH OF SILK.
AN OXYDIZED BELT.
A BEADED CUIRASS.
A PIECE OF JEWELL...
A SET OF WHITE...
A PAIR PARIS S...
A LACE HANDKE...
A SILK DRESSIN...
A TOILET TABLE...
A BOTTLE OF PE...
A CRYSTAL CHATE...

TO A GENTLEMAN.

A NEW HAT.
A NEW HELMET.
A NEW PUGREE.
A NEW SCARF.
A NEW STICK.
A COURIER BAG.
A TRAVELLING BAG.
A LOUNGE CHAIR.
A DESPATCH BOX.
A SIGNET RING.
A PAIR BINOCULARS.
A ILKS HANDKERCHIEF.
A SILVER NAPKIN RING.
A MEERSCHAUM PIPE.
A BOTTLE OF PERFUMERY.
A SET OF STUDS OR SOLITAIR...

...H.

...& COMPANY,
...ND 22 & 23, RA...

SPE...

ASQUIT...
SHIRT-MAK...
HAVE REM...
8, R...

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANYS SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Sool-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very fitted	11 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Pyjama Suits, Collar attached	6 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	56 8	Spoon Boxes	3 to 4 8
Flannel Shirts, Collar attached	5 8			Fine, Scarf	1 0
Check Cambric do. do.	3 8			Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Linen do. do.	4 8			Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Hose dox	5 8			Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose dox	9 8			Overland Chair, best Beech	4 to 12
Children's White Cotton Socks from dox	6-8 to 12 8				
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8				

	Rs. a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	22 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	5 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

Our New Catalogue FREE on Application.

SHIRT MAKERS, 23 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SECRETARY and MANAGER for the BYCULLA CLUB. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Applications to be addressed, up to the 1st of March 1876, to the SECRETARY, Byculla Club.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

DISINFECTANT.—THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY COMPANY have sent a Consignment of their CELEBRATED DISINFECTANT to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Price Rs. 25 per cask of 2 Cwts.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most fashionable parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "

COMMERCIAL INT[redacted]

THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. per lb. on Fair Dhollera and Fair Omrawuttee which now stand at 4¼d. and 4 7/16d. per lb. respectively. To arrive, Good Fair Omra with the G. F. clause, February-March and March-April shipment via Cape is quoted at 4 15/16d. and Fair Omra with the Fair clause February-March shipment via Canal at 4¼d. per lb. From private sources we learn that Good Machine Ginned Broach February-March shipment Canal is being offered at 5¼d. and Fully Good Fair Omra of the same shipment at 5d. per lb. This morning's opening report gives the tone of the market as unchanged; probable sales 10,000, actual imports 11,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegram gives Mid-Uplands on the spot at 13 cents., May shipment 13⅛ cents. per lb. Gold is still quoted at 113. Exchange on London has declined again to dlrs. 4·86 per £ sterling. The receipts at the American ports to date are follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts ...	14,000	17,000	19,000
Five days' do.	97,000	73,000	93,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,161,000	2,699,000	2,791,000

The Manchester Price Goods Market is still reported dull. The London General Produce Markets are unchanged with the exception of Bombay Linseed, which has advanced 6d. per quarter on the spot and 1s. per quarter to arrive.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅛; French Rente at 104⅛.

Sterling Exchange to-day has shown increased weakness and rates at the close are fully 1/6d. lower. There has been nothing new from home to depress the market, and the decline may be attributed therefore to the extreme dulness in trade here. So far as Silver is concerned a further fall of fully ¼d. per oz. is already discounted, and if any amount of paper was offering, we could scarcely expect to be at the present level; but not only is Cotton going forward much slower than last year, but the value is so much reduced that the crop will be financed for according to present appearances at something like two millions sterling less than was required last year. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8⅞ to 11-16d per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s 9d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s 9d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight	...	1s 9 1-16d. "

On Calcutta nothing has been done and we still quote demand at par to 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight nominally 99¾ no sellers. Government Paper is dull and quite unchanged.

The Share Market continues very quiet and very few transactions have taken place to-day. Bank of Bombays remain at 41 per cent premium. Colaba Land shares are again Rs. 5 per share lower. Apollo Press have declined from Rs 3,600 to Rs. 3,300. Indian Press Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 285 per share In other Companies we do not hear of any change.

Cotton is duller than ever and on the Green this morning we did not hear of a single transaction of any importance. Through up-country agents some little buying is reported in Omrawuttee descriptions, chiefly of Fair at Rs 145 and Good Fair at Rs. 150 per candy full-pressed. The receipts yesterday were 3,379 bales, making 20,975 bales for the six days.

Freights are unchanged from yesterday. By steamer for Liverpool £1-15 is still the current rate and by sail £2-5 per ton nominal. The Dundale, s.s., has been fixed for Dunkirk at 76 per ton freight payable at port of discharge and the new wooden ship Prince Amades for U. K. at £2-2-6 with concessions.

Jute Goods are unaltered. From first hands little or no stock is insignificant and prices are almost entirely nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nomi. Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100	all	8 p.c.	Agra Bank	93
1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
500	all	5 p.c.	Bank of Bombay New..	705
1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
250	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L.I. & China	275
281	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	315
500	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	109
250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	480

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co....	1,080
150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
5,000	3,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	600
1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Com-	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
1,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & F. Co.	1,400
1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,495
150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	175
1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
1,000	all	100 p.	Dharumsey Spinning ..	930
1,250	all	60 p.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	920
1,000	all	60 p.	Great Eastern	1,095
500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mil Co	950
1,000	all	60 p.	Hindustan S. W. Co....	1,010
1,000	all	65 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	500	...	Khandelah Spinning	8 0
1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,075
...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,015
1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,150
1,000	all	150 p.	Mazagon Spinning.....	1,190
500	all	40 p.	Oriental.....	725
1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,000	1,000	...	Sasoo S. S. W. Co.....	950
1,000	1,000	90 p.	Soondercas Spinning ...	1,335
1,000	250	125 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,250	200 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	5,000	1,100	55 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	720
100	all	all	15 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	150
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	435 p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
100	all	all	...	Bellasy	...
150	500	all	65 p.	Berar Co[illegible]	...
250	250	all	60 p.	Bro[illegible]	...
200	1,500	all	75 p.	C[illegible]	...
...	...	all	...	[illegible]	...
...	...	all	...	[illegible]	...
3,150	200	...	...	[illegible]	50
1,000	5	...	...	Mechanics' Build'g Co	25
1,000	500	...	20 p.	Treacher & Co.....	400
...	250	all	60 p.	Vingan Patent Ship	33

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Corun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Coast and Cutch, brought five bags specie and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers

The Ship Cape Verde, 1,711 tons, Captain A McMillan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,472 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co.

The Ship Dover Castle, 1,002 tons, Captain A. Culbert, which arrived in harbour on the 9 h instant from New Castle, (November 18th), via Galle, brought a cargo of 1,206 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. Swaledale, 1,927 tons, Captain J. Steward, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from New Castle (December 30th), calling at Plymouth, Malta, and Port Said via the Suez Canal, brought 1,704 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Bayne and Co.

ARRIVALS

	From.

DEPARTURES

Feb. 10	Kurrachee.

FROM LONDON.

Erlking s—200 cases paper, Cassum Abdoolreman; 19 cases paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 187 cases window glasses Hassum Lallmeya.
Alnwick Castle—95 cases ale, Byramjee Nusserwanjee; 200 cases old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Menzaleh s—50 bottles quick silver, Thurmjee Kessowdass.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s—9 cases dyes, Vinay and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia—104 cases brandy, C Boonerisalle and Co.
Precurseur s—20 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 10.

For Liverpool.

Varuna—70 bales cotton, Jadowjee Gonaljee.
Binaldo—950 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Asser Rawjee, 1873 cwt myrabolams, Dwarkdas Gourdhun; 3487 cwts myrabolams, Purshotum Luckmidass; 30 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 235 bales cotton, Khimjee Ebjee; 12 bales wool, Nursey Khattow.
Rei King s—126 cwts coir yarn, Talbub Arbee; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 50 bales cotton, Dewjee B imjee and Co.
Menzaleh s—46 bales twist waste, Balcrushna Shamjee.
Bellona s—53 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraz; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 47 cwts sull, F M P Mahamed.

For London.

St Olaf s—13 bales hides, E Spinner and Co.
Clydesdale—300 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khatt w.
Nizam—160 cwts gingelly seed Mahomed Framjee; 1,509 cwts Hemp, W Nicol and Co; 180 cwts myrabolams, Nuthoobhoy Goolamhoosen; 4 bundles Peltch, L L Bachund; 11 cases fishmaws, H Aly; 8 bales hides, M Premjee; 11 bales hides, M Abdoola and Co; 10 bales hides, E Goolamhomed; 19 bales hides and skins, V M R M M Cutty and Co.

For Boston.

Oregan—100 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Nizam s—70 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Zachi s—10 packages rose oil, Syed Husun Busdadee; 2 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

For Marseilles

Kashgar s—81 bags coffee, and 1 case tobacco, P and A S N Co.
India s—3 bales hides, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Kashgar s—3 bags coffee P and O Co.
Calipso s—125 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Kashgar s—1,776 bags coffee, P and O Co.
Castaff s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Calipso s—100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Suez.

Kashgar s, 100 bags paper, P and O Co.

For Genoa.

India s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 214 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 1 bale skins and 2 bales hides, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

India s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Malta.

Nizam s—50 bags sugar, P and O Co.

For Gibraltar.

Nizam s—26 bags pepper, P and O Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th February, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·986
Temperature of the Air.....	78 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69·6
Dew Point	65·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·8
Minimum do. do.	69·8
General Direction of wind...E, ENE, N, E, W, WSW, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	144

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1737 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 14th Feb.
2173 Shahawar (s), White—Mails, 28th Feb.
1316 St. Olaf (s), Hille.

FOR HULL.

1497 Harmonia, Small—D M rwanjee & Co.
1490 Moravshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
472 Sooloo, Gibbs.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1090 Abersman, Dunn—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Young—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1226 Sellona (s), Rhodes—Lyo- & Co.
850 Cummilla (s), Sharp,—B. I. S. N. Co.
1706 Rei King (s), Hamilton—W Nicol & Co.
1267 Menzaleh (s) Rhodes—W. Nicol & Co.
1339 Rindo (s), Newman—W Nicol & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND HULL.

1889 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nuss rwanjee Manockjee & Co.

FOR LONDON AND HULL.

990 City Camp, Green—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1540 Kashgar (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

663 Eahool (s), Day—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1089 Calipso (·), Bogovich—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR GENOA &c.

882 India (s), Dodero—C. Gumpert.

FOR BOSTON.

760 Oregon, Rollo—F M[illegible] Muir & Co.

370 Emperor, Johnson.

FOR ODESSA.

816 Rostoff (s), Soin—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

395 Lois, Lewis.
651 Night Hawk, Blaney.

FOR MOULMEIN.

745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

904 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR MAURITIUS.

192 Faune, Moulin.
561 Nelly M. Slade, Atwood—Farnham & Co.

FOR ALLEPEY.

310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED

1271 Aldercrove, Fullerton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1 87 Alnwick Castle, Yealland.
931 Ashburton, Lyon.
993 Antrim, Prendergast—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
713 Arabella, Jones.
915 Asia (s), Hazard—B. I. S. N. Co.
16 3 Baron Colonsay, Ogate—W. & A. Graham & Co.
276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E Latham & Co.
1794 British Ambassador, Davis—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1112 Cho ce, Warsie s.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1029 Clover Castle, Tulbert.
1774 Flying Venus, Roberts n—Edward, Fates & Co.
1279 Glenhaven Forshaw—Finl y, Muir & Co.
1419 Governor Tilley, Humphry—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
952 Miningu, Phil ips—Finl y, Muir & Co.
705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Osca , P wies—Finlay, Scott & Co.
16 2 Prince Amadeo, Liaskill—K. Nixon & Co.
[illegible] Rassoon & Co.
[illegible] Mining, Ellis and Langley—Byramjee Nusserwanjee
[illegible] Coverbai widow—Craigie, Lynch and Owen
689-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonebai widow, &c, vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy—Fletcher and Smith
922-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonebai widow, &c, vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy—Rimington, Hore and Langley
93-75—Prescot and Winter—Cooverjee Meghjee vs Sha Poona Asseo and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

Long Causes.

494-74—Shamrao Pandurung—Tapidass Munoridass v Godhowje Gig and others—Rimin ton, Hore and Langley
425-75—Mr Fletcher—Moroba Bhawanishunker vs Cassinath Bhasker—Nana N R
569-75—K Morarjee—Arjoon Kheraj vs Ramchueder Soontojee and others—Shamrao Pandurung
45-75—Mr Pollock—Kalla kdena Rodfanbhoy vs The Advocate General and another—Mr Hearn
42-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Limited vs Laximman Toolsi—Prescot and Winter
501-75—In person—Vithuldas Sucharam vs Carsundas Madhowdass—In person
09-75—In person—Gangaldass Dyaldass vs Carsundas Madhowdass—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Kemball.

Long Causes.

278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivandas Jugjeevandas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani—Part heard.
630-75—K Morojee—Moo arjee Nanjee and another vs Lalljee [illegible]
639-75—A Framjee—Ardaseer Merwanjee [illegible]
640-75—Pe[illegible]s and Winter—Khooshall Champsjee B vs Kistope Shinjee Hankar—In person
474-75—Mr Fletch r—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung R rrychand and another—In person.
278-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurro.um Orastasji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B.
690-75—Shapoorjee and Thanjeebai—Mr Rohmad Deochand vs [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BUTLER—February 8th, at Belgaum, the wife of Capt Butler Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, (still born).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TALBOT—February 6th, at 17, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of A. C. Talbot, Esq., B. S. C., of a son.

DEATH.

SAUNDERS—February 3rd, at Asimgurh, N. W. P., of croup, Florence Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald F. Saunders, B. C. S., aged 16 months.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE STAR COMPANY

Has ARRIVED and will make their FIRST APPEARANCE

ON SATURDAY, 12TH FEB.,

in a chaste and elegant Entertainment, consisting of Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, New Songs, New Single, Double, and Treble Dance s; and SONG and DANCE will be introduced.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE,

IN LOTS TO SUIT,

100 BBLS. AMERICAN APPLES,

EX SHIP TIMORE.

N. B.—On and after arrival Ice Ship TIMORE (now due) the price of American Ice will be REDUCED to THREE QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 9th February 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

9th R gt N I—Lieut H P R berts, M.B., Offg in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surg Maj B ustead.

A special committee composed as follows will assemble as soon as possible, at such place as the President may appoint, to consider a subject which will be laid before it by the Qr Mr Genl of the Army:—

President—Maj Genl Lord Mark Kerr, C B.

Member—Surg Genl J G Dalls, M D, C B, Col A U H Finch, R E, Dep Surg Genl D R Mackinnon, C B, and Maj B H Pottinger, A A.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Sub-Lieut H C Jackson, to remain in the Punjab, from 9 Jan 1876 to 9th Feb 1876, on me ical certificate

83rd Foot—Lieut-Col Mr M McQuade, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Bombay Infantry—Lieut-Col H K Bushe, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 10.)

Military Department.

Serjt Robert Pringle, Unattached List, employed in the Adjt Genl's Office, is promoted to Sub-Condtr, with effect from 25th Nov 1875.

The Services of Capt W C Morris, Genl List, are replaced at the disposal of H Ex the C-in-C from the 15th instant.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Capt J L Fegan, S C, Maj R Byth-li, S C, Col H Bwille, C B, S C, Col W R Lambert, S C, Capt F T Stock, S C, and Honorary Lt R Hall, P W Dept.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed to retire from the service from the date specified:—

Surg-Maj J Mills, 1st Jan 1876.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's. approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt Elborough Martin Woodcock,—4th Feb 1876

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Revd P L Shatrin, BA, Senior Chaplain, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year seven months and two days, commencing from such date as he may avail himself of it in April next.

Judicial Department.

Rao Bahadoor Vishnoo Moreshwar Bhide, first class Subdt Judge at Nasik, was in charge of the current duties of the Office of Joint Judge at Nasik from 11th Oct to 21st Dec 1875, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr T Taylor, first class third grade, Subdt Judge at Ratnagiri, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months, from 1st inst, under Section 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Mr Dossbhoy Framjee, Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, was allowed an extension of one month of leave on medical certificate, granted to him in Govt Notification dated 15th Dec 1875.

Rao Bahadoor Krishnarao Vithal Vinchurkar first class Subdt Judge at Karad, assumed charge of his duties on 27th Jan 1876, after office hours.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts' Act), Mr A M Cantem, first class third grade, Subdt Judge of Belgaum, is within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500.

Messrs W H Coghlan and J Lyon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 3 st Jan 1876, before office hours.

Messrs H F Asson and H Jackson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat Dist Court on the 1st inst, before office hours.

Mr Govind Prabhakar, Nazir of the second class Subdt Judge's Court at Rajapur, in the Ratnagiri Dist, was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 11th to 29th August 1875, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr Atmaram Shivram Gupte, Nazir of the second class Subdt Judge's Court at Malwan, in the Ratnagiri Dist, was in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 18th Oct 1875, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Rao Bahadur Mudun Shrikrishnaji, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days from the 8th instant.

Revenue Department.

Mr J R Middleton, Acting First Asst Colr of Nasik, allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 22nd inst under Chapter III Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition. He is also allowed subsidiary leave from the 8th inst under Chapter V section 18 (a) of the said Code.

Mr J R Spence, Acting Collector, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-five days, granted to him in Govt Notification dated 13th Dec 1875

Capt G Cousenaker, Asst Supdt Rev Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, is promoted to the 1st grade of Asst Supdt, with effect from the 20th Oct 1875, inclusive.

Mr R F Sharkey, Acting first Asst Colr of Broach, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days from the 13th inst under Section 18 (a) Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Mr J R Arthur is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from the 7th inst on medical certificate under Section 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, second Edition.

Mr Nilkant Anant Joshi, Asst Comr of Customs and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 10th inst.

Mr Shirpad Babajee Thakur is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 18th inst.

Mr. J. Moore to Act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Satara and Political Agent, Satara, until further orders.

General Department

Surg D Hughes assumed charge of the Civil medical duties at Belgaum on the 3rd Dec last, after office hours.

Surg Maj T Miller, in charge Staff and Details at Malegaon, assumed charge of the Civil medical duties at that Station on the 10th Jan 1876, in the afternoon.

Public Works Department.

The services of Lt J Burn-Murdoch, RE, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the P W Dept.

His Ex he Govr in Council is pleased to make following appointments:—

Lt-Col I M Scott, Engr, RE, to be Ex Engr, Dharwar.

Mr J H E Hart to be Ex Engr, Lower and Central Sind.

Mr F W Stevens to act at as Ex Engr at the Presidency.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 14 ...	5-30 P.M....	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 11 ...	11 A.M....	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.,	" 11 ...	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	" 22 ...	3 P.M. No	after
Australia	" 11 ...	3 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	" 14 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	" 14 ...	5-30 P.M.	1-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 8-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Feb. 14	Monday.....	Feb. 28
"	21	"	Mar. 6

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded *viâ* Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, ...	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

[illegible] Rooms.

Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Feb. 14	Monday	April 10
"	Mar. 13	"	May. 8

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojurga, onwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MAILS FOR NATAL.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

	11 A.M.		11 A.M.
Friday	Feb. 11	Monday.....	Feb. 14

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

Nothing is less unlikely to be absolutely and literally true than the news that the Government of India means to go on with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, merely adding a Section which will "empower Revenue Officers "to apply to the Civil Courts in cases of doubt "or difficulty." If the proposed new Section were so worded that Revenue Officers, instead of being merely "empowered," were compelled to go to the Civil Courts in all cases of doubt or difficulty, and if such cases were carefully defined so that the Revenue Officers themselves should not be the sole judges of the question whether or not any doubt or difficulty had really arisen, then there would be some reality in the concession offered by the Government of India to propitiate public opinion. But under the conditions stated the new Section would neutralize the rest of the Bill and make the whole measure quite useless and unnecessary. It is, therefore, fair to suppose that the object of the Section is simply to delude the public by a pretence of reserving jurisdiction to the Civil Courts in doubtful revenue cases, while in fact the intervention of the Courts will depend entirely on the pleasure of the Revenue Officers, who will first of all have the right to say what cases are doubtful, and then the right to dispose of them without going to the Courts if they choose to do so. Such an illusory concession would be quite worthy of the genius of a Government which invented the celebrated concession of a duty on long-stapled cotton for the purpose of deceiving the men of Manchester. The low cunning which stoops to ridiculous tricks of this kind, in the vain hope of misleading the public, is evidently regarded at Calcutta as statesmanship of a high order; and the Government of India no doubt sincerely believes the people of the Bombay Presidency will be fools enough to receive as a substantial boon the mockery of a concession now offered to them by the authors of the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. We only wonder that the Government should even take the trouble to make any show of being influenced as legislators or administrators by public opinion. They can do exactly what they like, and there is nothing to prevent them from passing the Jurisdiction Bill in its original form. What matter a few violent leading articles in the newspapers, a few piteous murmurs from the victims of the zeal of able Revenue Officers? Why, India, considering her utter helplessness and the strength of her rulers, ought to be grateful to Mr. Hobhouse for not bringing in a Bill to do away with Civil Courts altogether.

We have before referred to the niggardly and parsimonious policy pursued towards our soldiers in India. In no case is a true and honest liberality ever really exercised on their behalf; but everything done for them is charged for in some [illegible] form, and, whilst outwardly giving men [illegible] of pay for private use, not a single [illegible] ever lost by the State of attaching [illegible] the most frivolous pretences, [illegible] so long as the money finds its [illegible] vernment coffers, or it may be [illegible] the hands of their representa- [illegible] be difficult indeed to find a [illegible] description than one we now [illegible] before our readers. In this [illegible] arrangement or other a free [illegible] been provided for the soldier. [illegible] ginally that a certain sum called [illegible] was allowed for purchase of [illegible], as this sum has not for many [illegible] ared in the accounts of the rank [illegible] ney part was never looked for so [illegible] on was provided; and up to as [illegible] 859, in stations where the requi- [illegible] procurable at cheap rates, the [illegible] s allowance was credited to [illegible] ns" every two or three months [illegible] of back rations, whilst on the [illegible] en the rate fixed did not suffice to [illegible] cessary articles, the difference was [illegible] overnment in any way so that the [illegible] t the losers. This reads very well [illegible] t are past, but, although the re- [illegible] plied, dry batta or back rations [illegible] known in the present, except [illegible] but gone) when although they did not get a "shilling a day in the clear," there was always a rupee in the box when wanted. We believe the sums for "back rations," or rather the credit accruing from purchase of rations with the dry batta allowance, disappeared (in 1859) down the capacious maw of the Commissariat Department. The loss to the soldier being small, and dry batta never having appeared as an item in his monthly ledger accounts, "Tommy Atkins" bore the loss in silence, being rather puzzled on what grounds to base his claim, and the clever authorities exulted in their ill gotten gains—small loss indeed to the individual private, but no mean lump in the aggregate when the trifling share of many thousand men was bulked together.

The triumph achieved in this instance received a severe check when the new shilling a day scheme was promulgated by the Home Government; but our Indian financiers were equal to the occasion, and, taking a lesson from the British Army authorities, held that the term "rations" no longer included "tea and "sugar &c." (except groceries) as heretofore, but that henceforth "groceries" must be paid for. The mystic shilling a day at [illegible] but gone) when although they did not get a "shilling a day in the clear," there was always a rupee in the box when wanted. We believe the sums for "back rations," or rather the credit accruing from purchase of rations with the dry batta allowance, disappeared (in 1859) down the capacious maw of the Commissariat Department. The loss to the soldier being small, and dry batta never having appeared as an item in his monthly ledger accounts, "Tommy Atkins" bore the loss in silence, being rather puzzled on what grounds to base his claim, and the clever authorities exulted in their ill gotten gains—small loss indeed to the individual private, but no mean lump in the aggregate when the trifling share of many thousand men was bulked together.

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Just now, when recruits are not to say scarce, but positively unobtainable, who can wonder that intelligent men are disgusted with the service or refuse to enter it, whilst such jobbery as this is openly perpetrated? It is enough to disgust the whole nation when we, the tax-payers, find those in high positions, drawing thousands of rupees per mensem, stooping to rob a private soldier of a few pies per diem from his miserable pittance. We assert that this is the way in which the country at large is deceived about the Army. Grants are made to increase a soldier's pay, and at the end of the financial year our ears are tickled with delightful reports of the very comfortable and happy manner in which things are going on, whilst, to send us into ecstasies entirely, a nice lump sum of several thous

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 9TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅛

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ..... 104½

Departure.—Zealot.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 10TH FEB., 8 A.M.

French Steamer Tigre, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 10TH FEB., 12 A.M.

Mail Steamer Sumatra, from Bombay, arrived.

We have every reason to believe, the *Englishman* says, that there is no truth in the statement that Major Upperton is to be Lord Lytton's Military Secretary. It is not yet known who will fill that post.

When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to Agra from Gwalior he was happy in having the opportunity of viewing the Taj by moonlight. The visit was strictly private. The Prince left Agra again at midnight.

Cundasawmy Feast, which is celebrated in Madras in honor of the Hindoo deity Cundasawmy, commenced on Monday last, and will continue for 18 days. Last Friday being the fifth day of the feast, the idol was brought out of its temple in John Pereira's and placed on a gold peacock. A procession was then formed, and a number of nautch or dancing girls, gorgeously attired in brocaded cloth and adorned with jewels went before, and having traversed several streets, came back to the temple in the early morning.

A correspondent from Lahore writes as follows to the *Delhi Gazette*:—"On Thursday last Mr Eastwick, in company with Kamru'd-din, nephew of Asizu'd-din and Motee Lal Pundit, our Assistant Commissioner, examined the fort and made copies of many of the inscriptions. When their work was finished, the party having entered a carriage, were driving off, when the horses took fright and ran down the steep descent that leads to the Roshenai Gate, dashed against the opposite archway, and up-setting the carriage smashed it to pieces. Luckily the gentlemen all escaped without broken limbs. Both Mr. Eastwick and Asizu'd-din were considerably bruised and shaken, but they are not believed to be seriously hurt."

A home journal states that the late Lord Lytton's unfinished romance of *Pausanias* is in the press. The work is edited by the coming Viceroy who has written a long preface. "A mail steamer," says our contemporary, "was wrecked some time ago on the voyage from Lisbon; but her mails were soon fished up, and among them were the proof-sheets of *Pausanias*. They had dried when they reached London, into a solid mass, and the printers had to bake them before the sheets could be parted." Among other forthcoming works of importance is Volume V. of Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest*. The volume, it is said, will contain a full examination of Domesday, and will probably be an invaluable addition to the early legal literature and history of England.

At a tamasha at the Body Guard lines before the Duke of Buckingham a few days ago Cawder Beg produced a perfect lime which was duly examined, and found whole. He then folded, apparently the same lime in a handkerchief and laid it on the ground. After some preliminary flourishes, he made a single sweep with his sword at this object. On shaking out the contents of the handkerchief, the lime was found divided—not in two, but into three exact and equal parts while the handkerchief remained intact and bore no traces of the sword's edge which had performed such a necromantic feat within its folds!! That was *rather* overdoing a good thing, but the questioning smile on the Governor's face was good naturedly neutralised by the applause His Grace bestowed upon the juggling swordsman.

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper writing from Allahabad says:—"An unusually large number of candidates appeared this year for the pleaders' examination, but only one-sixth the number went in for the High Court test and many of these were practitioners in the lower courts. Glancing through the list of names of candidates, I observe with some surprise and much regret that there were only eighteen Christians. Mr. Melvill, late of the Civil Service, was an examiner. I wish the poor gentleman every success, both in the result of the examination, and in regard to the petition which, it is said, he has submitted to the Prince. Stupid and wicked as his action was, it has evidently been already visited by the greatest sufferings, and all who have had an opportunity of seeing for themselves the miserable condition to which Mr. Melvill's folly has reduced him will rejoice in learning of an improvement in his prospects."

In Madras merit is, apparently, not recognised, but interest only. The following paragraph is from the *Madras Mail*:—"Next to being a Prince's wet nurse, it is advantageous to be related to some member of the household of any gentleman who has the honor of a Prince's friendship. This must be the reflection of a compositor in the *Gazette* Press, who took advantage of the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Sutherland, when H. R. H. was in Madras, to introduce himself as the son of a person who had filled a humble position in the household of his Grace's Duchess. The appeal struck a chord in the Duke's bosom. He promptly asked [illegible] could do for the compositor, and replied that he was receiving [illegible] and would like to be a Pr[illegible] tendent, or Overseer, [illegible] gentlemanly sort. [illegible] was brought to [illegible] ment. The Press [illegible] ed that there was [illegible] compositor could be [illegible] one, and this being imp[illegible] ment was made, that of[illegible] with a salary of Rs. 70, [illegible] annual increments, and [illegible] establishment has been [illegible] Government! There is not[illegible] It is far stronger than mer[illegible] and zeal.

The *Calcutta Statesman*:—It is [illegible] what truth we don't know, that the [illegible] of Bengal has had under consideration [illegible] *Feerun Ayah* vs. *Field* with referen[illegible] remarks made by the Chief Justice. [illegible] Government did not quite approve of the p[illegible] ings taken by Mr. Field against the plain[illegible] Howrah Court, it entirely exonerates [illegible] owing instituted those proceedings m[illegible] that he did so simply with the [illegible] wing her punished for the gro[illegible] had been guilty of. With[illegible] stion as to whether Mr. [illegible] plaintiff in the Howrah [illegible] the Magistrate, Mr. [illegible] idition to entertain [illegible] tisfied that Mr. [illegible] the fact of [illegible] onstruc[illegible] oper[illegible] ed [illegible] the Governm[illegible] been guilty of a[illegible] adopted by him was [illegible] hardly be possible when [illegible] been called upon for an exp[illegible]

The astonishing progress of [illegible] district, since it passed in 1835 [illegible] of the Government, shows ho[illegible] the little state of Sikkim, and [illegible] Tribes, would derive from unimpeded intercourse with British India. Forty years ago continues the *Pioneer*, a barren waste, inhabited only by "a few scattered families belonging to the uncivilized Lepcha and Bhutia tribes, it is now a fertile garden supporting a population of nearly 100,000. Sikkim is, no doubt, dependent on the Government of India; but the Tibetans, whether the Chinese, under whose [illegible] they [illegible] still exercise some influence over the Raja. By the treaty of 1861, when the Indian Government made a present to the chief of his lost territories, it was provided that the Dewan Mamgusy or Chief Minister, who was responsible for the imprisonment of Drs. Campbell and Hooker, should be expelled from the country. Observed in the latter, this portion of the treaty appears to have been defied in the spirit; and the Dewan, under [illegible] protection of the Chinese beyond the frontier, still continued to make his power felt in Sikkim, though undoubtedly the Dewan has become more harmless ever since Mr. Edgar, the Darjeeling Deputy Commissioner, turned his attention to the subject of trade routes to Thibet. It is high time that the Government of India should begin to finish the work which it began in 1835. One of the best routes across the frontier appears to be from Darjeeling *via* Feydong to the Jeylup pass, which is said to be only a few miles from Choombi in Thibet. From the last named an easy road runs to Lhasa, distant only 250 or 300 miles. It seems that in 1874 the Supreme Government considered the subject of intercourse with Thibet. China must be invited to take part in its next reconsideration.

Education in the Hydesarabad Assigned Districts seems to be making progress. We gather from the report of the Officiating Director of Public Instruction that in the year 1874-75 the number of pupils increased from 19,178 to 22,084, and that this increase is most marked among the Kunbis, or the purely agricultural class, who seem to be very anxious to avail themselves of the means given them to educate their children. At the same time the complaint is made that parents avail themselves of every excuse to give their sons a holiday, so as to get some work out of them at home. The schools are supported from a variety of funds, of which the Educational Cess contributes Rs. 53,371; the total cost of the Department being Rs. 2,98,722, of which provincial revenues contribute Rs. 2,40,287. For the education of the European and Eurasian population proposals have been submitted to the Resident who has recommended that day schools be established at each of the head quarter stations except Basim. The officiating Director of Public Instruction, Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, recommends that a central boarding school be opened to meet the wants of the five districts, and this he considers a better plan than opening a number of small schools, which must be done if the Resident's proposal be followed, for he thinks that a higher quality of education will be given in one institution than could be possible in small schools separated from each other by long distances. With these views Lieutenant-Colonel Nembhard, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, agrees. In order to catch the low caste boys, whose position as far as obtaining education is concerned, is not full of brilliant prospects, they are allowed to attend the Government schools for two years free of charge, when the advantages they derive from education will, it is hoped, be appreciated sufficiently to induce them to pay their fees in the regular way; but this class of persons appear to suffer from the most incurable of social disorders—extreme poverty.

The new Municipal Bill for the city of Calcutta which has been just published, and which the Calcutta press is discussing with some virulence, especially censuring the Government for not giving the rate-payers any real power, is evidently copied in part from our own Municipal Bill, about which similar remarks were made at the time the Bill was passed in 1872. We take the following outline of the Bill for Calcutta from the *Englishman*:—"Under the new constitution the town will be represented by seventy-two Municipal Commissioners, or members of the governing corporation. of these seventy-two, forty-eight are to be elected by the rate-payers, and twenty-four appointed by the Local Government. Full powers are entrusted to the Municipality, but by section 21 of the new Bill, the Municipality must carry out certain measures, such as maintaining the necessary police, seeing to the drainage works, water supply, &c., which, in case of neglect or evasion, the Government can, by section 22, insist on their doing; while by the further power contained in section 23, it may order the rates to be raised, so as to enable the Government orders to be carried out. The qualification for electors is fixed at Rs. 25 to be annually paid for rates and taxes and this arrangement will, it is to be feared, give an overwhelming majority of the lower class as voters, and will prevent many, if not all of the natives of the higher class from either presenting themselves as candidates for representation, or giving their votes at the elections. It remains now to be seen whether, on the [illegible] the Calcutta rate-paying community are [illegible]us, or not, for an elective system as prefe[illegible] to the old one." The Bombay Municip[illegible]rporation is composed of fi[illegible]s of Bombay and [illegible]very year, made up [illegible]ting rates. Of the 64 [illegible] by Government, 16 [illegible] of Justices and the [illegible]e-payers qualified [illegible]d. Bombay has be[illegible] chairman and 11 [illegible] members are [illegible] and 4 are appointed by the Government. The Calcutta Municipal Bill is not so pretentious as the Bombay Bill, but the qualification is only Rs. 25, one half less than in Bombay. There is to be no Corporation in Calcutta; the 72 members are to be called Municipal Commissioners. The *Englishman* remarks that "most Europeans who have reflected on the subject are, we believe, of opinion that for the present the system proposed is undesirable. The higher class of natives, it is believed, wish for no alteration, and have no desire for an elective system, which is wholly at variance with the traditions of their country, and, in their belief, by no means suited either to the temper or inclinations of the people. The lower class are wholly indifferent in the matter, and only view the question in its immediate personal aspect, *viz.*, that the end and object of good government is the reduction of taxation to its lowest possible point. But it may be said by some that an elective system has been asked for, and the inquiry will naturally follow—by whom? Chiefly, we think, by the Young Bengal class of educated natives, who are anxious to take a personal share in the debates on municipal matters."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

GWALIOR, FEB. 2.

Early yesterday morning, all Gwalior was astir, for it was known that the Shahzada intended to review the troops of the Maharaja. The Lushkur turned out crowds from its teeming [illegible] and streets, and from Morar Cantonments [illegible]y a British officer and his family either rode [illegible]ere driven to the Gwalior parade ground. [illegible] British soldiers a great interest regarding [illegible]'s army has been felt for a long time past, [illegible] it is well-known that it is filled with [illegible]men and that it is so carefully drilled [illegible]dia's own superintendence that it is [illegible] and most efficient native force in [illegible] of the suspicion with which [illegible] has been openly assailed has [illegible]is extreme care for his army. [illegible]ter part of his wealth upon [illegible] said that his adoption of a [illegible] has enabled him to [illegible] three years, he evades [illegible]ty with the British [illegible]nore than a certain [illegible]h he keeps it to the [illegible]l about this Prus[illegible]ior, but as a mat[illegible]d out whether [illegible]r whether, if [illegible]sbanded men [illegible]rms his new [illegible]es both of [illegible] moment [illegible]en and [illegible] arms in th[illegible]ent of [illegible]nt army; [illegible] miles distant, and clusters of trees stretch between it and the parade ground. Low hills diversify the boundaries on three sides, and on the [illegible] of hills to the north several white bungalows belonging to the Maharaja are situated. From the higher parts of the hills the battle fields of Maharajpore and Punniah, both hard-won victories for the British Army in 1843, are visible; and not many miles away, and on the eastern side of Gwalior Fort, the old Fort of Gwalior [illegible] perched upon a hill, for helping to take which many an old British soldier now [illegible] upon his breast the Gwalior Star. It was on this [illegible] ground that the Gwalior Contingent were drilled, who in 1857 turned upon their British officers and massacred them. The scene, therefore, was full of interest as well as picturesqueness, and it was curious to think what the British officers who fought round Gwalior nearly twenty years ago would have said if they had been told that the time was coming when the Prince of Wales would not only be a guest of the Maharaja Scindia but would review in terms of high approbation the Gwalior army. The ground was kept by a line of red-coated native soldiers who wore white pith helmets. The peculiarity about this guard was that almost every red coat had a different number upon the shoulder, although every man had the number six upon his helmet; and the mystery was not cleared up until it was explained that the old red coats of the British Army are sold to Native States, so that English coats that may have seen service in India in darker days stet now helping to lend to the appearance of native troops on Gwalior parade ground. Behind the line of guards a lare number of people from the Lushkur were assembled. Among the motley gathering I noticed a Mahratta, who wore a scarlet silk coat, carrying a wriggling black cobra in his hand as though it were a walking-stick. Of course that interesting gentleman got a clear berth, and for those adventurous people who are fond of making way in a crowd, I think the tint is of some value; let them carry a deadly snake, and it will act like an "open sesame." Of course there were plenty of elephants present, some of them with painted heads, some painted pink or blue all over, and each adorned with a valuable howdah and managed by a mahout in a scarlet coat. At twenty minutes to eight o'clock flashes of fire from Gwalior Fort followed by clouds of white smoke told a tale of the [illegible] that the Prince had left Phoolbagh on his way to the parade ground. In the interval of waiting attention was concentrated upon Scindia's army. In front were drawn up long lines of infantry, and in the distance the sabres of the cavalry and the guns of the artillery could easily be distinguished. Scindia rode in front of his army, accompanied by a staff of Maharatta chiefs who wore red, yellow, green, or blue silk doublets which were turned up at the sleeves with some other brilliant colour, and rode steeds which were adorned with bits of chain mail upon their necks and plumes of feathers on their heads; and also by some European officers, drawn chiefly, I believe, from the ranks of Continental military adventurers, but who seemed to be smart soldiers. Scindia, who rode a bay Arab horse which also had a nodding plume, wore a small black cap which was surrounded by a band of gold and surmounted by a small plume of feathers and precious stones; his coat was made of purple silk edged with gold lace; his epaulettes were of heavy gold lace adorned with diamonds; and his saddle-cloth was green velvet ornamented with weighty gold scrolls. The Maharaja, as he rode along his lines inspecting his men, looked extremely soldierly. The Prince of Wales, who was preceded by a large escort of the 10th Hussars, and accompanied by his staff, arrived on the ground at about eight o'clock He rode slowly over towards the spot where Scindia was, and when the Maharaja perceived him he galloped forward to meet him, and the two shook hands with great apparent cordiality. A royal salute was at the same time fired, and the bands played the British National Anthem. His Royal Highness proceeded with Scindia to the saluting flag—a small yellow, red, blue, and purple banner, with white diagonal lines through it. Scindia then galloped across to his army, the Prince, his staff, and the escort of Hussars following, and the different bands of the regiments playing, among the varied notes of which the sound of bagpipes, which appears to be a very popular musical instrument with native chiefs, was prominently heard. The first proceeding of the Field Marshal was to ride along the lines, with Scindia upon his right. The inspection lasted about a quarter of an hour, after which the Prince and his followers returned to the saluting post. The troops then formed up, and the march-past commenced to the accompaniment of a flourish of trumpets, which was followed by the "British Grenadiers' March" as performed by a mounted band of Mahratta soldiers. Scindia led the van, his horse curvetting proudly; and when he had saluted the Prince he turned to the right and took up his position by the side of His Royal Highness. A line of artillery and cavalry went past first, many of the cavalry possessing noticeably what is called a "French seat," which they had probable learned from their officers. This line preserved a steady front. It was followed by a company of infantry holding their swords up, and keeping excellent step. Then came a battery of horse artillery, followed by two batteries of bullock artillery—six animals to each gun—and these again were followed by more infantry with drawn swords. To the tune of "Garryowen," rather irregularly played, with a vast quantity of flourishes, a regiment of Mahratta cavalry came along dressed in red coats and blue puggrees, an exact copy of some of our Bengal cavalry. Of this kind of cavalry there were altogether four squadrons. Then came four squadrons of cavalry dressed very like the Poona Horse, with smart little red caps and blue coats. Four squadrons of lancers, with orange and black pennants, followed, dressed in bright blue coats with white cross-belts. The band again reverted to the "British Grenadiers," a forest of bright bayonets appeared on a slight eminence to the left, and then the infantry came marching along in splendid style. Some of the regiments were copies of several of the Bombay N. I., with red coats and dark blue trousers; others wore a small black cap with a white band round it, a red jacket with a bright yellow collar, and dark blue trousers; others, white pith helmets and red coats. There were five infantry regiments altogether, each consisting of four companies, and the line they preserved was wonderfully good. As each regiment past, it got orders to double and wheel to the left, after performing which manœuvre with great steadiness all the regiments massed up some distance in front of the saluting cavalry. Then the cavalry and horse were gathered together on the left, the signal was given, and forthwith a furious gallop-past ensued in lines of divisions. The artillery went as hard as the horses could possibly go, and although the line they presented was very unsteady, yet this defect was amply compensated for by the dash and vigour they displayed. The cavalry came along at an even greater pace than the artillery. They also were unsteady, but, like the artillery, gained approbation by their dash and admirable horsemanship. The dust raised as the artillery and squadrons flew past was like a cloud, and when it cleared off a little three horses were seen galloping about in search of their owners. One horse bolted clean away from the ranks, carrying its rider among the spectators; and every body hoped that Scindia would not deal too harshly with the unfortunate fellow for making such a display before the Prince. This practically terminated the review, so far as spectators were concerned, and as they left the ground there was but one opinion expressed, that Scindia has got together as fine an army as the British nation possesses among the native troops of India, and one that would rival many a European force. Such a powerful and well-disciplined army would be capable of doing immense mischief if it were used against the English power in India; and, just as the old Gwalior contingent was feared, there is no harm in hoping that Scindia will long continue in the emphasized course of loyalty which he has displayed in the presence of the Prince of Wales. When the marching and galloping past was over, Sir Henry Daly rode over to Scindia, who said that as the day was getting [illegible] perhaps the Prince had seen enough. The Prince, however, sent General Daly to say he did not care for the sun, and that he would like to see how Scindia's army could execute some manœuvres. "Do you really mean it?" said the Maharaja to General Daly. "Of course I do," was the reply. And there and then Scindia rode among his forces, sent several regiments to occupy a certain village, and immediately afterwards ordered up several squadrons of cavalry and a battery of artillery to carry the village if they could. These movements were carried out with great promptitude, and continued for two hours, at the end of which the Prince, whose staff acted as semi-official umpires, rode over to the village and gave his opinion as to how the battle had gone. He then complimented Scindia highly on the efficiency displayed by his cavalry, and, though in a less way, or cut across the fields that lie outside the city, or, again, go by the regular road which leads to the Morar Cantonments and branches off to the left to the Fort. I went through the old city on an elephant, and did not regret that I had taken the roughest way. The principal street is not above ten yards wide, and on each side the houses, which are all built substantially of stone etc., consist for the most part of ground-floor compartments, are rather picturesque, many of them with open verandahs looking as if they had been cut out of the solid rocks behind. The majority of the houses have little stone terraces, which, when the traveller is passing, are occupied by females who hide their faces with their hands, but take good care to look through their fingers. On some of the walls I observed paintings of elephants and horses, the latter fearfully and wonderfully made, and many of the door lintels were supported by small brackets, each representing the head and shoulders of a horse. At one part of the narrow thoroughfare some bullocks yoked in a cart took fright at the elephant, and bellowed and plunged about until they managed to get up on a plinth and upset all the water basins of a poor old Hindoo woman who had evidently arranged them there for sale. She swore—at least I suppose she was swearing—at the unfortunate bullocks, who were with difficulty got back again by their shrieking half-naked driver even when the elephant had almost gone out of sight. It is exceedingly awkward, when on an elephant, to meet either horses or bullocks, for the brutes either kick and struggle right and left, or try to get into a house notwithstanding the attendant danger to life and limb. The most conspicuous building in this queer old city was a masjid with minars about fifty feet high, the upper part of which were pure white marble. Turning to the left, near the end of the city, brought us to a large stone archway, which led into a small courtyard guarded by native soldiers. Another large gateway to the left, on which hung an old wooden door thickly studded with nails, led into the way up to the Fort. This road, which appears to have been cut out of the solid rock that towers far above, is exceedingly steep, having, I should say, an incline of 50 feet in 100. In the face of the rock little pillars in front of caverns may be observed—evidently rock-cut temples in a time, but now the haunt of wild cats and bats. Barracks are built on the very edge of the rock far above, and appear to be places much more pretty to look at than comfortable to stay in. Near the top of the steep, a building rises sheer from the rock and at once attracts attention by its picturesque appearance. Tall buttresses, with open domes, and ornamented with carvings throughout their length, spring from the edifice, across the face of which run bands of bright blue masonry which looks like tessalated tiles. This is King Pul's Palace. Who King Pul was I have not the slightest idea, nor had any of the residents on the Rock whom I happened to interrogate. One old soldier said, "King Paul, sir, I think, was a sort of a native that lived two or three thousand years ago;" and this was the most definite information which I could get about this extraordinary building. Apparently I am not the only person who has been puzzled about the "sort of a native," for the Indian number of the *Graphic* contains a picture of the Palace but not a single word about it or its builder. When the elephant had slowly but surely worked its way to the head of the road it turned abruptly to the right and went up a small incline which led to a fine old gateway that sprung from one side of the Palace to a series of buildings on the left. Like many of the Indian gateways, this one has a house built over it which is occupied by sentries. An old tree falls over one half of the arch and lends to it a quaint beauty, which is added to considerably by the quaint appearance of the side of the Palace within the Fort. On the left of the gateway there are cells where, I believe, at least one State prisoner, Bukt Singh, is confined. Bukt was brought from Bundelkund many years ago. At first he was allowed a certain amount of liberty and a certain allowance of rupees, but he abused his privileges to such an extent that they were curtailed as well as his allowances. His last escapade took place two years ago. Seeing the bheesties passing in and out of the gateway, an idea occurred to him. He managed to get a bheestie to give up his mussuck-full of water. Bukt put on the mussuck and walked down the hill trying to imitate a bheestie as nearly as it is possible for an ordinary mortal to do. Poor Bukt, however, forgot that although all the bheesties might enter the Fort with their leather sacks full of water, yet they always returned with them empty. The sentry thought it strange to see a bheestie returning with his mussuck full, and he spoke to Bukt, who thereupon dropped the mussuck and confessed, thinking all was over with him. He is now much closer looked after, and although he is permitted to move about the Fort at certain times, he is always followed by a sentry. The side of the Palace inside the Fort is even more picturesque than the outside wall. The blue bands along the red sandstone face are here filled up with yellow ducks, which appear to be doomed to waddle for ever in a vain attempt to get round the corner. The ducks which surround the buttresses have wings, as if the artist intended to convey the idea that his ducks, having got thus far, hoped to get further still—viz., the deep blue sea. On other parts of the building there are blue and yellow elephants, and running along the top of the wall there is a lovely fringe of fretted stone. I went into the interior of the Palace and found it a mass of ruins, strong rooms falling into each other, and mingling in one mass of stone and broken lime. I examined the blue bands surrounding the building, as I wondered whether old King Pul and his contemporaries really could have known the art of making such beautiful tessellated tiles; but on inspection they turned out to be merely paintings polished upon lime. The work, nevertheless, was excellent, the blue and yellow in the design being as bright to-day as they could have been when they left the hands of the potter. The Fort is a long and narrow structure. I should say it is about 500 feet high, and one mile long. At its northern end it broadens out about a quarter of a mile, but there are places where it narrows to within 150 yards. Barracks are built in certain places round the edges, and where there are no barracks there is a stout old wall, evidently a relic of the ancient fortifications of the place. On the western side there are two temples which are well worth seeing. Exteriorly and interiorly they are carved as intricately as a Chinese puzzle. In the larger of the two there is a small dome within the outer one, and both of these domes are beautifully ornamented with "beading" of carved stone. A gallery, broken into eleven angles, surrounds the building, and each angle is supported on huge carved pillars beneath by heavy stone lintels. One of the recesses of the temple contains a curious stone slab on each side. These slabs are filled with Sanscrit writings carved deeply and in excellent preservation. The purport of the writings has hitherto, I believe, puzzled archæologists, and a local photographer intends to photograph the inscriptions and send them to the Royal Society in England. In the adjoining courtyard, there is a tall monolith which I believe to be one of King Asoka's monuments. Scattered round this obelisk there are many capitals and bits of columns, some of them beautifully carved. On the eastern side of the Fort there is another temple. The exterior is thoroughly Hindoo, covered with pinnacles and bits of carving of an erotic description. I was preparing myself to view some splendid interior, where the beautiful carvings should tell of the ingenuity of people who have passed away for ever; but what was my surprise to find myself confronted with a small shop, in which the shelves were laden with crockery and tins of sausages and similar oilman's stores, and to see under the dark dome a sodawater machine working away under the manipulation of some coolies as filthy as though it was in the filthiest place imaginable for a soda-water machine. Ye antiquarians and venerators of the past!—there was I speculable! A soda-water machine spitting and growling at its ignoble occupation under the very noses of half a hundred gods of the Hindoo mythology!

Gwalior Fort at present accommodates about 300 European soldiers, and troops nominally [illegible] Scindia, whose flag is hoisted upon it once a year, but who has seldom, if ever, set a foot within it. The traveller to Gwalior should not miss an opportunity of seeing the Fort. It contains many places of interest which I have not time to enumerate; and, moreover, it commands a magnificent view of Gwalior and the surrounding plains and hills.

The Prince rode rapidly back to the Phoolbagh after inspecting the Fort, and left many of his suite behind. He proceeded at once to Scindia's old Palace in the city, where a splendid durbar was held, the Maharaja presiding in the midst of his Mahrattanobility. In the presence of the Prince he addressed them, and said how proud he was to have the future King of England a guest beneath his roof. He also spoke of his loyalty to the British Government. The ordinary durbar ceremonies were then gone through, after which the Prince and the toast was enthusiastically drunk, and that Scindia was vigorously cheered. After dinner there was a drawing room reception, an impromptu dance, and a display of rather pretty fireworks.

Early on the following morning the Prince left Gwalior, delighted apparently with Scindia's cordiality, and with a trip which was marred by nothing. I hear that Prince Louis of Battenburg broke an arm at Gwalior, but as when I last saw him he was gaily dancing at the scratch ball, I cannot tell you how the accident occurred if it occurred at all. The Prince arrived in Agra all right on Wednesday afternoon, spending some time at Dholepore on the way, where he was entertained by the young Raja.

BOMBAY [illegible]

The Esplanade Bandstand.—The B[illegible] Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Esplanade, this evening, at 5-30.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 5th February, was 53 feet 2 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet.

A salute of sixteen guns was fired from H. M. S. flag ship Narcissus yesterday on the occasion of the visit of General Staveley.

A Dishonest Tailor.—A Goanese tailor, named Lewis Fernandes, was sentenced to one week's hard labour in the Common Jail, for fraudulently misappropriating two pieces of cloth belonging to Pestonjee Sorabjee.

Furlough to Europe.—The Reverend F. L. Sharpin, M.A., Senior Chaplain, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year seven months and two days, commencing from such date as he may avail himself of it in April next.

Theft.—A noted character, named Narayen Nursoo, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for stealing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 22, belonging to Julloo Yellaps.

Arrival of a New Theatrical Company.—A new Theatrical Company has just arrived in Bombay, and will make their appearance on the 12th inst., when they will produce an entertainment combining comedy, farce, and burlesque with songs and dances and other popular amusements.

Theft at a Piece Goods Store.—A Hindoo cloth merchant, named Lucknumdas Ramjee, has reported to the police of the theft of forty pieces of calico, valued at Rs. 160, from his godown at Kitchen Garden, near the old cloth market, on the night of the 9th instant. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

Assaults.—Shaik Meah Shaik Ebrahim, for assaulting Cassoo Gunnoo, was fined yesterday Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court.—Kuttoo Purshotum, for assaulting Rowjee Luximon on the day previous at Vittalwady, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court.

The Indian Circus.—The Circus in Cruickshank Road has been open again during the week, and the performances have all been largely attended. A European clown has joined the troupe and will appear to-night. As the advertisement announces that "every satisfaction will be given by him," something good may be expected.

Loss of a Valuable Earring.—Bunseelall Ameerchund, living in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, has reported to the police of the loss of a gold earring set with pearls and valued at Rs. 250. Complainant says that the ring dropped from his ears while following a funeral procession to the Sonapore burning ground, or on his way back to his house.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 31st January 1876 was Rs. 36,48,150; add Rs. 45,380 silver received during the week. Rs. 10,00,006 in new coin were paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 26,93,524. There is in addition 59,905 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—Yesterday, a Hindoo, named Babajee Byroo, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Dhondee Cassiba that he may be dealt with according to law. The complainant charges the accused with enticing away his wife for unlawful purposes, and also with theft of property consisting of cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 45.

Refractory Seamen.—John Turner, David Jenkins, Thomas Phillips, Benjamin Wiles and John McCollum, of the British ship Erl King, were yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they were articled seamen. John Turner was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and the rest one week each in the House of Correction.

Alleged Breach of the Peace.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Mark Boyce, the foreman boiler-maker of the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and obtained a summons against Mr. Thomas Counsell, the foreman carpenter belonging to the same company, charging him with using threatening and abusive language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The summons were made returnable on the 17th instant.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 8th February, was 359, being 104 more than in the preceding week, 4 less than the total of the week ending 9th February, 1875, and 74 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 203 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 118, against 3 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 16 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 35·98.

Theft at a Printing Press.—On Wednesday last an extensive theft of press property was discovered to have been committed at the Arya Prakash Press, situated at Omercorry, belonging to Raghunath Krishnajee and Damodhur Baboojee, who are also the proprietors of the Bombay daily anna-a-line advertiser situated in the Fort, No. 7, Church Gate Street. The perpetrators of the deed who is suspected, is a man named Sudoo, a fitter at the Arya Prakash Press, who appears to have effected the theft in a systematic manner by carrying away the property at several intervals having for his accomplice another fellow workman who is said to be employed in the Fort press belonging to the same proprietors. The property stolen were three thousand six hundred copper matrices for moulding types of the Mahratta character. The proprietors value the property at Rs. 3,600. The police are instituting an enquiry into the matter. The two accomplices are in custody and at present made several vague statements as to how and what manner they have disposed of the property.

Club of Western India.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Club of Western India will take place on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at the Club House, for purchasing the buildings now rented by the Club and to raise funds for that purpose.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 10.

The Collector of Poona.—The Acting Collector of Poona, who is at present in the Districts, will return to Poona with his office on Monday next. Gerard Norman, Esquire, the Collector of Poona, who has proceeded on leave of absence since the 3rd of January, is expected to return to Poona on Sunday next, and will resume charge of his office on the following day.—*Id.*

An Old Offender Transported for Seven Years.—Shaikally wullud Shaik Lalloo, a very old offender, was found guilty by the jury, for stealing wearing apparels of the value of rupees two, belonging to Mahomed Rossan, and sentenced by H. H. Larpent, the Session Judge, to seven years' transportation. His Honor in sentencing the prisoner, said that you were on different occasions sentenced to imprisonment for two and three years but the Sessions Court, but which did not effect a reformation on you, and therefore there is 5 alternative but to transport you forseven years. This case was committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the City Magistrate.—*Id.*

Most Gallant Act on the Part of a British Officer.—On the immersion of the taboots in the river Moola Mootta on Monday last, the 7th instant, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the banks of the river were crowded with a large number of spectators to witness the immersion, a cry was raised that somebody was drowning. The shouts and cries from the crowds proceeded from a place in the vicinity of the left bank close to Baron De H. Larpent's house. Major Fosbery, V. C., who had only that moment arrived, plunged at once from his boat into the river, and after diving four times brought up the body of a native lad of about fifteen years of age. It was with great difficulty that the gallant Major struggled on to the bank with his load, which was greatly enhanced by the weight of the clothing. The courage displayed by this gallant officer and his skill in diving will no doubt be appreciated to its full extent, when it is known that the place where the accident happened, the river's bottom, is dark and tangled with weeds. Shortly after the lad was taken out he died. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this gallant act of Major Fosbery. The lad, it appears, went into the river to bring *narras* that were thrown into the river.—*Id.*

A Goanese Fined Rupees Fifty for Supplying Liquor to Soldiers.—Yesterday, Sabastian Lobo, a Canara baker and shopkeeper holding license from the Collector of Poona for the sale of foreign imported spirits in the Poona Cantonment bazaar, and his clerk Simplus Pereira, were arraigned before Colonel G. O Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, for supplying spirituous liquor to the soldiers of Her Majesty's 2-15th Regiment, on the information of Conservancy Sergeant Edward Thomas Buckingham. The former was acquitted, and the latter was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees fifty, or in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment, under the Cantonment Act III. of 1867. Out of the above fine Rupees twenty-five has been awarded as a reward to Sergeant Buckingham for giving information. It which treat soldiers with half a bottle of brandy as "cherree merree," we say quite impossible. We know no soldiers will confess having purchased liquor, because it bars them from obtaining liquor anywhere in future.—*Id.*

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

The well known Lewis's Company commenced a series of several nights' performances at the Grant Road Theatre on Tuesday, when the drama of The Colleen Bawn was produced, Mrs. Lewis playing *Eily O'Connor*, and Mr. G. W. Carey appearing as *Myles-na-Coppaleen*. The first night was fairly successful, but a repetition of the same piece on the following night was a failure, not from any fault of the company, who succeeded in giving a very creditable representation of the play, but from an apparent disrelish on the part of the Indian public of entertainments of the "heavy" description. Gilbert's elegant comedy "Pygmalion and Galatea" was produced last night, with great success and the house was fairly filled. Mrs. Lewis as Galatea delighted every one with her charming delineation of this very unusual character; the perfect innocence and purity of mind of the animated statue was admirably displayed in Mrs. Lewis's performance and in the statue scene she looked marvellously well. She was well supported by Mr. Carey. We must also mention favourably the rest of the performers. A good house may reasonably be expected on Saturday night, when the burlesque of The Island of Jewels, which was recently very warmly received in Calcutta, will be produced.

HIGH COURT.—10TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

Bapoo Pandurang Khote and others v. Raghunath Narayen Khote and others.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs and moved for a decree in terms of an award made in the matter. In consequence of disputes in this family, the matters in dispute were referred to the arbitration of three arbitrators, who published their award on the 18th December 1875. The agreement of reference, dated 29th September 1874, recited all the different matters in dispute in the case. When the award had been filed, the judge made an order under section 327 of the Civil Procedure Code, under date the 23rd December 1875, calling upon the parties to show cause why the award should not be filed in this court. On the 28th January 1876, another order was passed confirming the former order, as no objection was made to the award.

The court passed a decree in terms of the award of the 18th December 1875 for a division of the family property, and ordering the payment of Rs. 1,516 to the plaintiff Bapoo Pandurang by the defendants for maintenance.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Club gave a series of Athletic Sports yesterday on the Rotten Row. A large number of people, including a fair proportion of ladies,

FRAILTY.

(*Lucknow Times.*)

It was but a few weeks ago that Moomtaza Mahal, the last surviving beauty of Gaseeoodeen Shah's celebrated harem, went to that bourne whence no traveller returns, and we have now to record the death of Shuhanshah Mehal, one of the wives of Wajid Ali Shah, ex-king of Oudh. She died at her residence in this city on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness from consumption. She is supposed to have been the wealthiest of the thousand charming inmates of the royal senana of Lucknow. On annexation, those ladies of the harem were left in full possession of the Kaisur Bagh, and in full possession also of all they possessed in property, and a khoja or eunuch, with a large body of Africans, was appointed their protector or guardian by the ex-king. The British authorities did not interfere with the arrangement at the time, but, early in 1856, Mr. Jackson, the Chief Commissioner, desired the several Mehals to leave the palace, and occupy mumool houses allotted to them in the city. The grand harem was accordingly broken up, and each lady was allowed to take away with her what she individually claimed as her own. They remained under the supervision of their respective *daroghas*, as appointed by the ex-king, until the occurrence of the mutiny, when, by order of Huzrut Mehal, the mother of Birjis Kadr, the mock king, they were all brought together again in the Kaisur Bagh. After Lucknow was retaken by the British, these unfortunate ladies were left unnoticed and uncared for, and each with her wealth having escaped the general plunder, went her own, but not in a single instance, the right way. When affairs became somewhat settled, most of them were granted large pensions, but this was most indiscriminately done, the worst character being the fortunate recipients of the same, from want of due enquiry into their antecedents or the more legitimate claims of others. These lady State pensioners, then thus becoming independent, chose each her own darogah, who virtually occupied the position of master of the house, and eventually made the lady his *soi-disant* wife. This, however, was the case in but few instances only where the specified period of the "Mota" marriage with the king had expired; others, who were not so released, continued to live in open violation of the 7th Commandment. In both cases, according to Mahomedan law, the woman forfeits her rights to immovable property, and dying without heirs, such property reverts to her former husband, if living, or to the State in the event of his death having preceded her's. The local Government has not been sufficiently strict in the observance of the law in such cases, and much wrong and mischief have been the consequence. Now, in the present case of Shuhanshah Mehal, she was the lawful wife of Wajid Ali Shah on a Mota of fifty years. After the mutiny she privately married her darogha; and, renouncing him and the private ceremony, some five years ago, she took up with a nephew of Nowab Sir Mohsunood-dowla, and contracted a *nika* marriage with him. She has died without issue. It is said that she has left a million sterling worth of property, to which there is no legal heir; it must therefore either go to her former and lawful husband, the ex-king, or lapse to the Government. The matter is likely to become the subject of litigation, and, if so, the case will prove a very interesting one, and give occupation to some of our many "cute" lawyers. We shall revert to it again shortly; meanwhile, we may mention that the property is under the protection of the police—all sealed.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION TO SULU.

MANILLA, Jan 12.

The preparations for the expedition to the South continue, and in a short time a well appointed army of about ten thousand men will be marshalled at Zamboanga for the purpose of arranging matters with the Sultan of Sulu. It is rumoured in high circles that the Governor General has received instructions from Madrid to leave matters in abeyance for the present, and that His Excellency had telegraphed in reply that it was impossible to do so without great danger; true or not true as these rumours may be, it is no doubt necessary for the expedition to proceed, and nothing but an insurrection here, which God forbid! would suffice to detain it. Thus far, nothing has been done in the way of transport, but every available craft has been surveyed by the naval officers, and the plan of operations is no doubt being matured at head-quarters. Fortunately the Esmeralda is under British colours, so that steam communication with your port will be maintained. Anything flying the Spanish flag can be impressed at a moment's notice, rate of remuneration being fixed by a board of naval men. As far as stores are concerned I should judge by what I have seen that all who are likely to be engaged in the struggle on this side should fare well on the best of everything that can be obtained. The date originally fixed for the departure of the expedition was about the 24th instant, but I don't believe it can be got away so soon. The recruits are not all in yet, and though drilling is going on every day, I imagine it will take some time yet to complete the final arrangements.

It is devoutly to be hoped that a large amount of treasure may be found in some nook or corner of Sulu, as otherwise the cost of the expedition will fall very heavily on the poor people of these Islands and more especially on those of the Northern tobacco districts, where they are forced to plant the leaf for Government account and accept pay in paper which they seldom, if ever, can get cashed at anything under 40 per cent. discount and generally at a greater disadvantage.—*Hongkong Daily Press.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

KASHMIR AND KASHGHAR.*

(*Times*, Jan 11.)

Mr. Bellew is well-known, both to the Indian Government and to the general public, as an experienced traveller, a good Oriental scholar, a keen observer, and an interesting writer. In his official capacity as medical officer, he accompanied the last mission of Mr. (now Sir Douglas) Forsyth to the Court of the Ameer of Kashghar, and in the present volume we have the results of his observations by the way, not in the skeleton form of a bare journal, but woven into an attractive and valuable narrative. Mr. Bellew, who accompanied the mission to Kandahar in 1857-58, knows by experience something of all the countries which surround our Indian frontier. He has an intimate knowledge of Persia and Afghanistan, and once resided for some time at a station on the north-western frontier, which afforded him exceptional advantages for the study of its bearings. He has now become acquainted with the countries beyond the northern frontier, and his personal observation explains to him clearly how it happens that every invasion of India, from that of Alexander down to Nadir Shah, has come from the West, whether the conqueror originally came from that point of the compass or from the North. These invasions have owed all their success to the co-operation of the warlike highlanders of the western frontier. Northwards, on the other hand, India possesses a double natural barrier, in the shape of scarcely passable mountain ranges, and of a sparse and timid population, who are themselves only open to assault from the South and West, and are protected against the North by the nature of the country which forms their northern boundary. Mr. Bellew says:—

"Of the prohibitive nature of this natural barrier we have abundant proof in the mere fact of its neglect as a trade route, or even as the route for direct communication with the home country during the flourishing period of the Mogul Empire in India.

"Even the Afghans, those hardy and enterprising warrior-merchants, who for successive centuries have supplied the markets of Central Asia with the merchandises of the Southern countries, prefer the difficulties of the Sulieman and Hindoo Kush passes—with the perils from their robber bands, the uncertainties of battle with their predatory tribes, and the endless exactions of their hosts of tax-collectors—to the more terrible obstructions of nature which face them on the death-dealing heights and desert plateaus of the Tibat mountains. More than this, the very liberal expenditure and fostering protection of the paramount Government during recent years have not produced results commensurate with the means employed in this direction for the promotion of its trade. Were the total of expenditure on fairs and trade commissioners and missions, &c., during the past ten years balanced against the profits of entire trade over the Tibat passes during the same period, the impracticability of the route as a general highway would derive further confirmation from the revelations of the respective figures." (Pp. 412-413.)

Mr. Bellew, though in general he eschews political speculations, betrays throughout a leaning in favour of the pretensions of Russia in Central Asia. He regards the advance of Russia as inevitable, and its consummation by an actual junction of frontiers as not very remote. We need only be prepared to maintain our own rights and to respect those acquired by others, and then, says Mr. Bellew, "we may shake hands across the passes with our Northern neighbour, and, with the rest of the Christian world, bid him God-speed in his mission of civilization in the greatest sinks of iniquity in all Asia." In the meantime, in furthering a commercial connexion with Central Asia, we are only responding to demands which naturally result from the severance of large portions of it from the Chinese Empire. The inhabitants of the basin of the River Tarim, after successfully revolting from China, were conquered in 1866 by the military adventurer who at the time of the mission ruled Kashghar under the title of "Atalik Ghazi," or "Champion of Islam," though he has assumed now a different title. Cut off, by these political changes, from the source of their commercial supplies, they naturally turned their attention to India. The pet-ty traders of Yarkand and Khutan flocked in great numbers to Kashmir, as those in the northern towns in the territory had sought the Russian markets of the North and West. The appearance of these traders in the Punjab, and their highly colored accounts of the requirements of their country secured them the interest of many who welcomed the prospect of a new vent for commerce. Men were dazzled by the vision of a highly profitable trade with a region of vast extent, represented as teeming with a population of scores of millions of people in want of tea, cotton, and many other articles of trade no longer procurable through the old channels. On the road itself, unlike those through Beloochistan and Afghanistan, there were no stretches of blackmail who robbed and murdered by wholesale, after their demands had been satisfied. The route, indeed, was difficult, but the time was when it was thought foolhardy to pass the Alps. This is known, save that it is roamed over by a wild race of human outcastes, who shun contact with their fellowmen, and contest the shelter of the forests and red belts with the wild hog, the panther, the tiger, and the wolf. Beyond this is "an unexplored waste of blindingly bright salts," apparently unknown to any living creature, save the wild camel. The population is massed in separate settlements or States on the skirts of the mountains, each community is severed from its neighbours by a waste of sand, salts, and gravel. The Khanate of Kashghar consists of 13 of such separate districts, exclusive of the highland districts of Wakhan and Sarighcul, where the people are distinguished from their Turk and Tartar neighbours by their Aryan descent. Of these Yarkand with its 32,000 houses, is by far the most populous. Under the rule of the Atalik Ghazi these settlements are reduced to seven provincial governments, each administered by a "Dadkwah," or magistrate, who is responsible to the Khan alone. Of their aspect Mr. Bellew says:—

"In general appearance, this settlement wears a look of great prosperity and plenty. They are veritable *oases* in a dreary and arid desert, and produce within their several areas all the requisites for the Independent support, so far as food and clothing are required, or their normal populations; but they are incapable of sustaining the strain of a largely increased demand....To the traveller approaching from the Desert, in the Spring season, the first appearance of one of these settlements conveys the idea of dense population and profuse abundance, but, on entering within the charming area, the reality soon discloses itself to his observation."

The tall foliage, so attractive to the eye with its refreshing verdure, is chiefly that of unproductive trees. The fields and garden patches produce wheat, barley, maize, rice, cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, melons, lucerne, and pulse. The list is long, but the produce is not in proportion. Vegetation only flourishes between April and October, and the produce of six months has to feed the people during 12, and that without the relief of external supplies. The country produces, however, some valuable minerals, and it was the knowledge of these which made the Chinese cling so long and so tenaciously to their distant and unprofitable frontier province. It was known that Kashghar exported silk and cotton, both fibre and fabric, from Khutan and Turfan, formerly to a double market in Khokand on the West and China on the East, while the hemp resin, or *bhang*, of Yarkand formed an item for trade with Kashmir and the Punjab. But of the anticipated commerce Mr. Bellow speaks with but little favour. The silk fabrics of Khutan are far inferior to those of Khokand, and are not in request beyond their own district, while its coarse cottons and felts are sought only in the home market of Khokand. The wool of Turfan, the finest in the world, supports no home manufacture worthy of mention, though in the hands of the Kashmiri it produces their world-famed shawls, the manufacture of which is now, unfortunately, upon the decline. The raw materials of Kashgar, in fact, are all that it could offer for the tea, sugar, spices, and drugs which it needs, for the stuffs which might be purchased by the wealthy, and for the furs and hardware which are required in every household. Mr. Bellow says:—

"But for the development of these natural sources of wealth the country wants a secure and just Government, and a far more enlightened administration than is to be hoped from a Mahomedan ruler such as are the ignorant despots of the petty States of Central Asia—those sinks of barbarism, iniquity, fanaticism, and oppression that form the crumbling barrier between the civilized and Christian Governments of Great Britain and Russia."

Thus far of the general nature of the principality which was visited by Sir D. Forsyth's mission. The route to Kashghar lies through Kashmir, and the first half of Mr. Bellew's narrative contains the story of his journey upon soil under the protection of the British Government. His pages are interesting, though their contents afford few novelties. Kashmir is by this time fairly known to European tourists, who roam over it by hundreds during six months of every year. All visitors are dependent on the district itself for their means of transport, and Mr. Bellew informs us that the abstraction from their homes and fields of several thousand of the poor Kashmiri, to carry the camps of the tourists from place to place, leads to an incalculable amount of oppression. He thinks the kindness and good intentions of the Maharaja, the most hospitable Prince in all India, are occasionally abused, and generally imperfectly appreciated. The services of the Maharaja, on the present occasion, however, were handsomely acknowledged by the Indian Government and some idea may be formed of them from the fact that 1,621 beasts of burden and 6,476 coolies, of whom 1,236 were dooly bearers, were employed in transporting Sir Douglas Forsyth and his companions from Murree to Shadidulla, the first strong place in Kashghar territory. Mr. Bellew describes the meeting with the Maharaja of Kashmir. The mission left Leh on Michaelmas day, and encamped for the night at the foot of the Khardong Pass (14,900 feet). The pass itself (17,000 feet) was crossed on the morrow. The ascent being too steep for the cattle, both travellers and baggage were carried up by some 400 yaks. The yak is a steady and sure animal, but apt to play pranks upon strangers. "They stop and take breath repeatedly, and each time munch the snow, if they also dash off to one side for a roll in it." The next pass bore a Turkish name—"Caraval Dawan," or "Outpost Hill" (14,550 feet). Around the huts on the top of the pass were found skeletons and bones of men and horses and yaks in every stage of decay. Two human bodies had been distinguished at the last camping ground. Henceforth the whole road was marked with the remains of animal life. At the next pass the barometer marked 16,725 feet and photograph was taken, though with freezing chymicals.

The next pass (the Saser) reached 17,270 feet. It was due only to the precaution of Mr. Johnson, the Resident of the District, who organized this part of the expedition, that none of the party suffered materially from exposure on this frightful pass, where gaunt carcasses and skeletons, human and other, "stared ominously at the traveller at every turn of the path." The cattle were numbed and bedraggled with icicles that weighed down their tails and manes, and gingled strangely in their efforts to shake them off. Two or three stages further Mr. Bellew thus describes the scene:—

"At Gyapthang (15,150 feet) we camped amid a crowd of horse and ass and yak carcasser, and skeletons in every stage of decay. They filled the sheltered hollows on the river bank—hollows to which we were driven for protection from the blighting south wind which swept up its wide channel with a force and persistance which explained what the bones told us. Here found our messman had set up his pots and pans under the shelter of three or four carcasses, and remonstrated with him for not selecting another spot. 'Where shall I find a better?' he replied desparingly. The whole place is full of them!'"

Such is the woeful loss of life to which the use of this route leads. The animal remains do not putrify, but in the cold, dry air simply desicate without odour. A stage or two further, the nausea and headache which arise from the defective supply of oxygen made themselves felt. Mr. Bellew served out to the invalids chlorate of potash, but became himself so ill that he was unable to sleep at night, starting up over and over with a sense of suffocation. In the morning, having he dressed with much difficulty, decided to forego the luxury of dressing and undressing until he should arrive at a "dressing level." This was on the Saseeram Pass (18,300 feet). Several of the men tumbled off their ponies from giddiness, and many fainted. Some of the ponies dropped dead.

At Shahidulla (11,200 feet) Mr. Forsyth halted to await the arrival of Sayyid Yacub Khan, who, arriving from Constantinople, was to guide the party through Khashghar. After three weeks' incessant toil across desert plateaux, up glacier passes, and over-bridgeless torrents, the blank sterility of Sanju, the first considerable settlement in Kashghar, appeared delightful. He was well received on the way to Yarkand. The people themselves are described as "most quietly conducted and submissive looking;" but Mr. Bellew never saw, in all his travels, so large a collection of repulsive features and sickly countenances. The Dadkhwab, reputed to be a learned scholar, received the Mission cordially, but was scandalized at the bare knees of the Highland piper who acted as camp sergeant. Mr. Bellew furnishes us with a minute and interesting account of the bazaars of Yarkand, and introduces us to the traders assembled in the Andijan Sarai, built by Atalik Ghazi for the accommodation of his commercial visitors. Their bales consisted of madder, bar iron, iron caldrons, brass candlesticks, loaf and candy sugar, tea, and cotton prints. In the hands of one of these was a *schot*, or calculating machine, exactly resembling the classical *abacus*. On the 28th of November the Mission left the commercial capital of Kashghar for the seat of the Court, where they arrived on the 4th of December. We have described on former occasions the reception of the Embassy by the Atalik, of whose remarkable person Mr. Bellew gives us a striking description. With the purely Turkish character of his Government the author has no sympathy. Mr. Bellew says the Atalik enjoys no confidence or affection among his subjects; the loyalty he extorts is that of fear; he trusts nobody and nobody trusts him. Among the presents made to him, those which excited most surprise and met with most favour were the sewing machines, the fame of which had spread to Kashghar from the Moscow market.

"They soon found their way to the harem, and were soon put out of order by the fair fingers there. Ihear Khan Tora brought them back one day to be re-adjusted and to take a lesson how to manipulate them, and went off with his charge quite elated with the new gained power, to explain how simple it was to work them. But whether he was an unskilful demonstrator, or whether the ladies were too hasty in their experiments, they were before long again brought back in pieces to be put together and set right, and this time accompanied by a tailor to master the mysteries of their construction and working. His instruction was apparently to some purpose—whether for good or evil I will not pretend to say. At all events, we never heard of them again."

The telegraph apparatus, to the arranging of which much time had been devoted, and which had finally been got in working order for messages between the Amir's Court and the Envoy's residence, was looked on with much suspicion. The Prince never once alluded to it, much less expressed a wish to see it in operation. "The models of steam engines and steam ships," says Mr. Bellew, "fared no better, not so much from prejudice against them as inventions of the devil as from sheer ignorance of their uses and powers." The magic lantern was more successful. Mr. Bellew, with other members of the Mission, penetrated to [illegible] the ranges [illegible] whose expanse [illegible] the Khanate from what is now Russian territory. In all dealings with the Court and with officials, the Mission met with civility, and little prejudice was evinced against foreigners. On the 16th of March leave was taken of the Amir, and the steps of the previous autumn were retraced; this time the Caraccram being traversed at the

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PAUILLAC	7½	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	6 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	600
" RAUZAN	200	385
" PALMER	175	340
" LAROSE	140	265
ST JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
St. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Montonne, fine .....white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in a rich, full-bodied, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Brand	42	44
Ditto. ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CABTE ROUGE	17	19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.	
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, choice	29	31
HOCK, EXCELLENZ WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
" EXCELLENZ WINE	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old ..... gold seal		34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior.. black seal		31
HEYNE'S A. CHOICE, pale sherry..... gold seal		28
AMOROSO, full flavored Wine..... pale seal		24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal		22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal		21
MANZANILLA ..... red seal		19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine		18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine		17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal		14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale fine flavor		14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior		34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine		28

GUINUNESS' STOUT.
Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5 8 per doz. Net Cash.
" 6 " pts. " 3 12 " "

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)
The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

	All in Bond in India, 4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
" black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

	In Bond.	
COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36	26
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ..... yellow cap	22	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16	0
Do. in Flasks	9	0
Do. ½ Flasks	5	10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	11	0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	13	13
FIELDS GIN	13	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	...
" " 2	7-8	148	...
" " 3	6-0	111	...
" " 4	5-8	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 3 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for	Ditto	1 Gall Rs.	8 Each
Do. do.	do.	2 " "	2 0 "
Do. do.	do.	4 " "	2 8 "

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS.

	In Bond.	
* ONE STAR, in great demand	15	12
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	17	0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall 1 Dozen	19	8
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz.	19	8
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz.	19	8
** TWO STARS	18	8
*** THREE STARS, superior	21	8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32	8

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the most choice per case, Rs. 22.

LIQUEURS.	Qts.	In Bond. Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	6½	
Do. YELLOW "	5	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.
All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-12 " "
COOPER A VATTING OF STOUT AND PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-8 " "

MEMO. OF TERMS.
An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.
N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.
Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STICH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.